



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

mitted with the Manifesto, many of which are of permanent value. Then follows (pp. 185-197) Santa Anna's defense of his proceedings in the war against the United States, dated March 24, 1848. This must of course be read and analyzed by the historian of that war, but it is too superficial and partizan to be of much assistance. Finally, pages 201-335 give us D. Ramón Gamboa's *Impugnacion*, dated July 15, 1849, which presents and answers Santa Anna's replies to Gamboa's formal charge of August 27, 1847, that he had betrayed the country in the wars with Texas and the United States. This document is of no little importance to American historians. Gamboa's theory was wrong, his attitude prejudiced, and his information defective; but he offers precious material which with due caution can be employed by one in possession of the inside facts. His main contention was that Santa Anna, by an understanding with the United States, conducted his operations in such a way as to play into the hands of the American generals, whereas the truth appears to be that, in accordance with the arrangement concluded with Commander Mackenzie, he returned to Mexico intending to make peace on terms acceptable to Polk, but on finding that he could not bring his nation to that point, saw that his only chance to save himself was to take the lead in the fighting, and—being no strategist either by nature or by training—was outmanoeuvred as well as out-fought. In Gamboa's summing up (pp. 332-334) one is surprised to see no mention of the abandonment of Tampico, a prominent popular subject of complaint against the general. The volume concludes with a brief but useful index. The printer who set up Jackson's letter (pp. 176-178) had not fully mastered the intricacies of English orthography.

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

MINOR NOTICES

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1908. Volume I. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1909 [1910], pp. 539.) This volume opens with the usual reports of the preceding meeting (Washington-Richmond, December, 1908) of the Association and of the Pacific Coast Branch, followed by reports of five conferences which occurred on the former occasion. These reports, ampler than those given in this journal (XIV. 429-452), are accompanied by the text of several of the brief papers read in the conferences, such as Professor Bassett's on the influence of coast line and rivers on North Carolina, Miss Davenport's on the manuscript materials for English diplomatic history, Professor Larson's on Old Norse sources in English history, Miss Flisch's on the common people of the old South, and Mr. Leland's on the application of photography to archive and historical work. Two papers read before the Pacific Coast Branch are next printed, that of Mr. Don E. Smith on the Viceroy of New Spain in the Eighteenth Century, and that of Mr. Frederick J. Teggart entitled

"Notes Supplementary to any Edition of Lewis and Clark", and relating to the Company of Explorers of the Missouri and the efforts of Evans, Mackay, and Truteau. Then follow the suggestive papers read at Washington by Mr. Joseph A. Hill on the Historical Value of the Census Records and by Mr. William Nelson on the American Newspapers of the Eighteenth Century as Sources of History, and those read in Richmond, on the Wilderness Campaign, by the late General E. P. Alexander, Colonel William R. Livermore, and Major Eben Swift. The volume concludes with the ninth annual report of the Public Archives Commission, 260 pages of thoroughly well prepared matter, comprising full reports on the archives of Maine, by Professor Allen Johnson, of Missouri, by Professor Jonas Viles, and of the state of Washington, by Professor J. N. Bowman, and a valuable list of the journals and acts of the councils and assemblies of the thirteen colonies and the Floridas, preserved in the Public Record Office. The index is much better than that of most preceding volumes of the Reports.

Questioned Documents: a Study of Questioned Documents, with an outline of methods by which the facts may be discovered and shown. By Albert S. Osborn, Examiner of Questioned Documents. With an Introduction by Professor John H. Wigmore. (Rochester, N. Y., The Lawyer's Co-operative Publishing Company, 1910, pp. xxiv, 501.) This book, by one of the most widely known American experts in the detection of fraudulent documents (his part in the Conger-Allds investigation is still in fresh remembrance), is of course meant primarily for the use of lawyers, not of historians. But the processes of fraud have been much the same in all ages, and modern methods of detection may be employed to good purpose upon the documents of the past; nor are they less valuable in determining or in demonstrating the authorship of anonymous manuscripts of every sort. Mr. Osborn discusses the uses of photography and of the microscope as well as of the trained eye and suggests many an ingenious appliance besides. Not only handwriting, but ink too and paper, yes and even questioned typewriting, come in for careful treatment. Especially useful are the many photographic facsimiles of suspected documents and of the processes used in establishing their falsehood or their genuineness. Many a historical investigator will be glad to know that such a guide is in existence.

The Evolution of Property from Savagery to Civilization. By Paul Lafargue. (Chicago, Charles H. Kerr and Company, 1910, pp. 160.) This compact little book, in the guise of a study of the evolution of property, is an earnest and forceful indictment of the bourgeois capitalistic régime by an apostle of communism. The text comprises five short chapters entitled respectively: Forms of Contemporaneous Property; Primitive Communism; Family or Consanguine Collectivism; Feudal

Property; and Bourgeois Property. As often in similar doctrinaire discussions, throughout this essay there is a tendency to take as basic facts generalizations which mature scholarship does not always support. Thus, a primitive matriarchate or period in which woman had political as well as domestic supremacy is assumed, although the theory of Bachofen is now far from being generally accepted as axiomatic truth. On the other hand, many facts which we have entirely forgotten or which we are inclined to ignore are set in a clear light. The undoubted evils due to capitalistic supremacy are shrewdly disclosed. Here is a book which should prove beneficial to the ardent disciple of Blackstone. To say the least, it ought to help break down the blind reverence for the juridical legalism, which, in its excessive zeal for the protection of the prescriptive property rights of the individual, is seriously hindering the proper socialization of our laws and our courts.

The author concludes that "the final communist and international revolution of property is inevitable." For "already, in the midst of bourgeois civilization, do the institutions and communistic customs of primitive times revive."

GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD.

Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques. Publié sous la direction de Mgr. Alfred Baudrillart, Recteur de l'Institut Catholique de Paris, M. Albert Vogt, Docteur ès Lettres, et M. Urbain Rouziès. Fascicule I., Aachs-Achot. (Paris, Letouzey et Ané, 1909, pp. 319.) This *Dictionnaire* is uniform in size and arrangement with the *Dictionnaires de la Bible, de Théologie Catholique, d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie* already in course of publication by the same firm. Besides the subject of ecclesiastical geography the editors include in the scope of their work ecclesiastical institutions and the lives and activities of the foremost ecclesiastical worthies. If it is possible to form a judgment from the first fascicule the undertaking will derive its permanent value from the geographical rather than the biographical studies. Much has been recently published in encyclopedias about the great figures of Christian history, but extended monographs on ecclesiastical areas and places are not so easily attainable. A good example of the latter is the article on Abyssinia by I. Guidi, which contains an excellent summary of the history, the theology, and the ritual of the Abyssinian Church. The *Dictionnaire* is entirely the work of Catholic scholars and will deal only with topics directly connected with the Catholic Church.

The Source of "Jerusalem the Golden", together with other Pieces attributed to Bernard of Cluny. In English translation, by Henry Preble. Introduction, Notes, and Annotated Bibliography by Samuel Macauley Jackson, Philip Schaff Memorial Professor of Church History in New York University. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1910, pp. vii, 207.) The core of this book is the *De Contemptu Mundi* of

Bernard of Cluny, translated into English by Henry Preble, which occupies three-fourths of the one hundred pages given to translations. The introductory matter, which occupies another one hundred pages, includes an historical introduction and a bibliography, the latter being perhaps nine times as long and important as the former. There is a suitable index.

This translation of Bernard's "On Scorn of the World" is most welcome. To add one more of the really characteristic books of the Middle Ages to the number of those accessible in English translation and in convenient form is in itself a real contribution to historical study and teaching, and this one is well chosen and executed. Like Coulson's paraphrase of Salimbene, this translation will do more to give a lively idea of the time to the average reader and teacher of medieval history than half a dozen editions of the text.

The historical introduction is rather slight and perhaps even more non-committal than is necessary. It would have done no harm at least to have recited the arguments for the English origin of Bernard.

The bibliography is obviously the part on which the editor has lavished time, labor, and affection quite in proportion to the space that he has allowed, and in it he has made real contribution—of a sort more often found with editions than with translations, to be sure, but none the less welcome for that. He has seen, as he says, every manuscript and every translation of the poem of which he has heard and every edition that exists, and he describes them all minutely, with a gusto for details which sometimes leads to a certain discursiveness of style, as well as excess of detail, both of which things will be readily forgiven. The half-page digression on the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the long full titles inclusive even of poetical quotations, the frequent careful datings of minor bibliographical adventures, giving year, month, day of month, and day of week, are a little out of perspective, but, at worst, err on the side of generosity and do no harm.

The work as a whole is the useful and scholarly aggregate of an able encyclopedia editor and impassioned bibliographer, riding, in a way of his own, the difficult fence between the popular and the highly scholastic, and providing material for both teacher and research student.

E. C. RICHARDSON.

Les Cas Royaux: Origine et Développement de la Théorie aux XIII^e et XIV^e Siècles. Par Ernest Perrot, Chargé de Conférences à la Faculté de Droit de Paris. (Paris, Arthur Rousseau, 1910, pp. 370.) In spite of great advance made in the institutional history of medieval France, there are still large gaps in our information, and a thorough study of the *Cas Royaux* has long been necessary. The theories of the early legists and of scholars like Du Cange, Laurière, Jousse, and even Brussel, must be taken with caution. Numbers of institutions which it would be important to know both from the point of view of

history and of law, until the appearance of the present work, have not been the subject of minute investigation.

In the matter of the sources for this subject there is wide variation. Those of the thirteenth century have almost all been printed. On the other hand few of those pertaining to the fourteenth have seen the light. Laborde and Boutaric published two volumes of the *Actes du Parlement de Paris* (1863-1867), and Beugnot, three volumes (in four) of the *Olim* (1839-1849). But the printed series of the criminal registers does not go beyond 1312, and the civil registers only to 1318. The quantity of manuscript material, we are told, is so great that no one scholar can hope to digest all of it. Since practically all the *cas royaux* were in the domain of criminal law M. Perrot has chosen three series of special value—the thirteen registers of the Parlement of Paris extending to 1400; the registers of the Grands Jours de Troyes which begin in 1367; the registers of the Exchequer of Normandy, which extend, with lacunae, from 1336. None of these records is complete, especially the first, but the gaps are partly filled by a digest of them made by Lenain in the seventeenth century.

The body of the book is in three parts. In the first eleven various kinds of *cas royaux* are distinguished, among them being the crimes of lèse majesté, counterfeiting, official maladministration, infraction of royal safeguards, highway robbery, etc. The second part is a highly technical inquiry into the nature and procedure of the *cas royaux*. The third is a particular study of the ducal causes in Normandy. It is impossible in a brief review to set forth the amount of new information the author has amassed. It is novel, for example, to find heresy at the end of the fourteenth century considered as a *cas royal* (p. 34). To most readers part I. will prove of greatest interest and value, but the student of law will find much in the highly technical pages of part II. in which, it may be said, M. Perrot shows that the term *cas royaux* was of sixteenth century devising and foreign to the legal terminology of the Middle Ages. There are thirty-four pages of *pièces justificatives*.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

Inventaire des Sceaux de la Collection des Pièces Originales du Cabinet des Titres à la Bibliothèque Nationale. Par J. Roman, Correspondant de l'Institut. Tome I. [Collection de Documents Inédits sur l'Histoire de France, publiés par les soins du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique. Troisième Série: Archéologie.] (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1909, pp. v, 943.) To the great French catalogues of seals—Douet d'Arcq's of those in the national archives, Demay's of those of Flanders, of Artois and Picardy, of Normandy, of the collection Clairambault—this work worthily adds another. The seals here catalogued now belong, like those of the Clairambault collection, to the French national library; and to the catalogue of that collection, published a quarter-century ago in the same great series of "documents inédits", the present may be regarded as a

sequel. Of the seals now catalogued the larger part were once the property of the dramatist Caron de Beaumarchais, so notably connected with both the American and the French Revolution. Saved, with the parchments that bore them, from the fire which in 1737 devastated the *Chambre des Comptes* of Paris, they were sold him as waste. In 1784-1785 he sold them back to the royal library, some six hundred quintals of them, for sixty thousand livres. With them are catalogued the gatherings of other collectors and those of the heralds of the realm. Of the fifteen thousand seals belonging to the "*pièces originales*" only about eleven thousand, however, will be included in the catalogue: those posterior to 1600 are admitted only when remarkable for the eminence of their owners or the interest of their types. Pictorial reproductions there are none; nor are any promised for the second volume, which will complete the work. The legends, however, are carefully transcribed, so far as they can still be read.

G. L. B.

Recueil de Documents relatifs à l'Histoire de l'Industrie Drapière en Flandre. Publié par Georges Espinas et Henri Pirenne. Tome deuxième. [Académie Royale de Belgique, Commission Royale d'Histoire.] (Bruxelles, P. Imbreghts, 1909, pp. x, 714.) The products of medieval Flemish industry were, in the main, for home consumption, but even at an early date cloth was manufactured expressly for export. Regulations in its regard became of international importance, and such as are preserved have many tales to tell if read between the lines. This valuable collection has been under way for thirteen years. Volume I. (1906) contained documents of fourteen cities taken alphabetically. Volume II. also covers fourteen, Deynze to Hulst, but actually the papers pertaining to Douai and Ghent absorb the major part of the 712 pages, though only the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are considered and though the Ghent file proved meagre in comparison with Arras, Bruges, etc., in spite of the undoubted importance of the Ghent drapery. Probably charters and registers disappeared in the political broils frequent in Ghent. The work of MM. Espinas and Pirenne is of inestimable worth for economic history.

Geschichte der Herzöge von Burgund, 1363-1477. Von Otto Cartellieri. Erster Band. *Philipp der Kühne.* (Leipzig, Quelle und Meyer, 1910, pp. xii, 189.) This little volume furnishes a splendid guide to pertinent matter in fourteen archives and to an exhaustive bibliography for the beginnings of the Valois dynasty in Burgundy. The narrative purporting to be a biography of Philip the Bold is little more than an attachment to this important bibliographical matter. It is a mere barren scaffold whereon to hang learned and suggestive references. In itself it is arid and almost unreadable, the sole illumination on its chronological pages being quotations from Froissart and Deschamps.

Every petty statement is painfully well attested, so that greedy footnotes eat up nearly a third of every page. Possibly the author will be more expansive in the volumes still to come. It is to be hoped so, for there is ample room for a reliable history of the dukes of Burgundy to replace the many imperfections and shortcomings of Barante. Professor Cartellieri of Heidelberg assuredly should have been the one to write it, for he has steeped himself in his subject, but unfortunately in this volume he has allowed himself to be overpowered by the flood of matter instead of controlling it with a strong hand. He has tried to touch on collateral details naturally suggested because Burgundy of the late fourteenth century was more or less involved with the Empire, the papacy, Flanders, and England as well as France, and in this small compass the details obscure and do not illuminate; and there is no generalization, no universal comment to give them a spark of light. Out of the 189 pages 114 are devoted to the narrative, 12 to appendixes, 36 to *pièces justificatives*, 25 to bibliography, tables, and index. It is an overweighted volume of meagre interest but may easily be of great service to the next comer into the Valois-Burgundian field.

The Life of Reginald Pole. By Martin Haile. (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. xv, 554.) This book adds one more to the already long list of recent attempts to disseminate and popularize the Roman Catholic view of the great figures of the Reformation. It is written in an interesting and attractive style and numerous excerpts from the original sources appear to corroborate (for the casual reader at least) the prefatory statement that it is "based not only upon already recorded facts, but upon the vast treasure revealed by the diligent students of the archives of Europe". The fact that it was projected and begun by the late Rev. Ethelred L. Taunton, whose monographs have attracted favorable comment in various historical journals, affords additional ground for rosy anticipations. It is prettily printed and bound, and contains numerous excellent illustrations.

Careful reading, however, will effectually shatter the favorable impressions derived from a casual glance. The truth is, that Mr. Haile's book, like most of the species to which it belongs, does not deserve to be treated as serious history. It contains little or nothing which is not as well or better told in one or another of the earlier lives of Pole. The author either ignores or else wilfully disregards the vast majority of non-Catholic scientific historians who have dealt with this field during the past twenty-five years; and though he has used the sources, he diverges from the usual interpretation of them to a degree which demands fuller explanation and corroboration than he is willing to give. A casual comparison of his quotations with the originals from which they are taken affords abundant proof that he does not appreciate the sanctity of inverted commas. There are many misprints and minor errors, *e. g.*, the statement on page 62 that "Ferdinand VII." had obtained from Rome "a breve of Julius II." amplifying and confirming

the dispensation sent to England for the marriage of Henry VIII. and Katharine of Aragon. "Pole's book" is cited under four different titles, one of which, at least, contains a grave transgression of the rules of Latin grammar. The judgments of men and events throughout are most extraordinary. The author's estimate of Pole is fair enough, for the cardinal was one of those happy beings whom friends and foes have always united to praise; but in his characterizations of Pole's contemporaries both in England and on the Continent Mr. Haile shows strong bias and lamentable inadequacy of historical equipment. Instruction and amusement may be derived from a comparison of his estimates of Charles V. and Francis I. with those of the late Bishop Stubbs in the first section of the *Lectures on European History*.

R. B. M.

Le Siège de Malte par les Turcs en 1565. Publié en Français et en Grec d'après les Éditions de 1567 et de 1571. Par Hubert Pernot, Docteur ès Lettres, Répétiteur à l'École des Langues Orientales Vivantes. (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1910, pp. xvi, 199.) This work forms a volume in the *Collection de Monuments pour servir à l'Étude de la Langue et de la Littérature Néo-Helléniques*.

Of the two relations edited by M. Pernot, one, in French prose, is ascribed to Pierre Gentil de Vendosme, the other, in Greek, to Antoine Achelis. The latter, an example of Cretan literature of little value historically, is a poetic version of the former. The publication of both within the same covers serves to illustrate (Pernot, p. ix) "par un exemple caractéristique un procédé littéraire qu'Achélis n'est pas seul à avoir employé, mais qu'il nous est rarement donné d'apercevoir de façon aussi nette".

The prose version, written by a contemporary, containing letters from Malta and Sicily, temperate and impartial in character, is a valuable source. M. Pernot chooses the French or fourth edition, passing over the three earlier Italian editions; and does not explain why he assigns its authorship to Gentil de Vendosme, whose name is signed to the first (1565), third (1566), and fourth (1567) editions, rather than to Marino Fracasso, who is connected with the first edition, is the only author mentioned in the second (1565), and to whom Achelis refers (V. 1420-1429). This situation reminds the student of the sixteenth century of that relation of Charles V.'s campaign against Tunis, which has been credited to Antoine de Perrenin and to Guillaume de Montoiche.

ARTHUR IRVING ANDREWS.

The Parallel between the English and American Civil Wars. The Rede Lecture, delivered in the Senate House, Cambridge, on 14 June, 1910. By Charles Harding Firth, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford. (Cambridge, University Press, 1910, pp. 50.) Professor Firth points out a similarity in the political causes of the two great conflicts, in the struggle respecting sovereignty, but shows how

different was the political problem respecting union. In the military aspect, he shows the resemblances growing out of the efforts to form armies from raw material, the superficial resemblance of objective—London-Oxford and Washington-Richmond, the great difference between a sectional war and one in which parties were much less localized. The consideration of the differing rôles played by aristocracy leads to a comparison between Cromwell and Lincoln, in statesmanship and in religion. The lecture closes its suggestive pages with a comparison of results, and of the part played by compromise and moderation in them.

Versailles Royal. Par J. Fennebresque. (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1910, pp. 282.) M. Fennebresque has considered Versailles from a point of view "tout utilitaire". By the side of the "futilities that made up the life of the court" there was "a current of serious ideas followed, for the most part, by practical and durable results". Among these serious ideas were the formation of the Grand Canal, with its flotilla of craft of all kind; the organization of a "Little Venice"; the establishment of experimental gardens of various sorts; the "Orangerie"; the replantation of the gardens and parks of Versailles; and the project of a museum. The problem of supplying the canal and fountains of Versailles with water led to experiments that contributed to the progress of hydraulics and mechanics; the canal served as a "porte d'essai" for engines of war and vessels of various types, and between Havre and Versailles "there was a constant exchange of specialists and circulation of material"; so valuable were the results obtained by the application of new methods of culture to fruit trees and vegetables that Versailles later became the seat of the National School of Horticulture; the botanical garden was highly esteemed by scientists; valuable experiments were conducted at Versailles in agriculture, in infantry tactics, in gunnery, and in ballooning. In addition to this little-known side of Versailles, the volume contains a few chapters on the "futilities" of the royal residence, such as the Hermitage of Mme. de Pompadour, Itinerary of the Promenades of the Royal Family in the Parks of Versailles, two chapters on Mme. Elizabeth, and one—not to be numbered among the "futilities"—on the Petit Séminaire de Versailles. M. Fennebresque has done his work well, drawing his data from the archives of France and Venice, from the most valuable printed sources, and from a large collection of monographs on Versailles. The work is illustrated by several full-page half-tones.

F. M. F.

Letters and Papers of Charles, Lord Barham, Admiral of the Red Squadron. Volume II. Edited by Sir John Knox Laughton, M.A., D.Litt., Hon. Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, Fellow of King's College, London. [Publications of the Navy Records Society, vol. XXXVIII.] (Printed for the Society, 1909, pp. xxii, 438.) The chronological period covered by this second volume of the letters of Lord

Barham is that of 1779-1795. His letters to Lord Sandwich in the period of the American Revolution contain very serious criticisms of the Admiralty Board, and the replies of the First Lord of the Admiralty show a marked unwillingness to profit by the representations of his sedulous friend. Lord Sandwich's abuse of his office, especially his shameful perversion of its patronage, is notorious. If half the criticisms of Lord Barham (then plain Charles Middleton) were justified, the weakness and erratic conduct of the British navy during a good part of the Revolutionary War is perfectly explicable. The "impress service" was made frightfully expensive because large numbers of the impressed men had soon to be discharged as invalids or unserviceable, ships lay idle in the ports for want of orders an incredibly long time, the "desertions from ships and hospitals are beyond imagination", the discipline of the service was "entirely lost", all, writes Middleton, "owing to admiralty indulgence, but still more to admiralty negligence". The representations of Middleton, made with perfect frankness to Lord Sandwich, constitute a serious indictment of the Admiralty Board. As Middleton wrote: "The whole system of the admiralty is rotten and it must tumble about your lordship's ears if it is not soon altered."

After appealing in vain to Lord Sandwich, Middleton turned to Lord North and Lord George Germain, and finally to the king. A commission of inquiry was at last appointed, and a large number of the papers included in this volume are sketches of reports referring to the work of the Navy Board, and intended for the use of that commission. In fact that commission, the editor informs us, was mainly guided by the carefully prepared papers of Middleton. These sketches, together with many crude memoranda, notes for letters to be written, and the rough copies of letters sent, constitute the greater part of this second volume of the Lord Barham papers. This volume differs from the first in that nearly all the material here presented is the composition of Middleton himself. His account of the work of the Navy Board—and Middleton knew the whole system—is a very valuable contribution to the inner history of the British navy.

In May, 1794, Middleton joined the Admiralty as senior naval lord under Lord Chatham. His letters from that time on throw much light on the conduct of the early years of the long war with France. When Chatham retired, Earl Spencer succeeded him, and official differences with the new head finally compelled Middleton's resignation. The details of the quarrel are found in the correspondence presented in this publication.

The editing exhibits the same high standard of scholarship manifested in the first volume of these papers. There is an excellent introduction and a very useful index.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

The French Revolution: a Political History, 1789-1804. In four volumes. By A. Aulard, Professor of Letters at the University of Paris. Translated from the French of the third edition, with a preface,

notes, and historical summary by Bernard Miall. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910, pp. 367; 322; 392; 334.) The first French edition of this work appeared in 1901 and was described in this journal, VII. 567. The third edition, published in 1905, from which Mr. Miall's translation is made, differs from the first only in the correction of errata. The translator has added more than one hundred pages of supplementary matter, chiefly chronological summaries and biographical notes. In a preface to the first volumes he gives a review of conditions in France on the eve of the Revolution. He has enlarged the index somewhat by adding to the principal page-references a few words indicating in each case the point, but he has not ventured to add subject-references to the references to names tabulated in the original index, although this would have increased the usefulness of the volumes.

The translator has, on the whole, succeeded in rendering the French clearly and in vigorous English. Occasionally the choice of a word or phrase does not seem fortunate. For example, Professor Aulard's words "un testament de mort" in reference to Robespierre's speech, July 26, 1794, is translated a "death testament". The word "épuration", applied to the sifting process by which committees could be relieved of the presence of "undesirable citizens", is translated "purgation", perhaps because Carlyle used the same word, but it does not look natural out of Carlyle's pages. There is no suggestion in the French word of such an equivalent, and if it is desired to recall Colonel Pride's method, why not use the shorter word "purge"?

The value of the chronological summaries prefixed to the volumes is doubtful. It would have been better to have allowed Professor Aulard to have told his own story without addition or comment. The translator's statements do not always agree with the text. Professor Aulard says of the speech of July 26, "it does in truth produce an effect of melancholy not wholly devoid of nobility", and refers to it as a "grand discours", but in his summary Mr. Miall explains that Robespierre "in a long, wild speech out-Héberts Hébert". It is difficult to understand how he could have read the speech and yet so described it. Perhaps he was thinking of Carlyle's characterization of the speech, which was hardly more exact. The summaries are also not free from errors of fact; for example, the statement that Babeuf committed suicide in court, or that the German troops, July 12, 1789, fired on the people in the Tuileries gardens. But in spite of such defects in the editing of the work, students and teachers of the French Revolution must feel under obligation to the translator and publishers for bringing before the larger audience that cannot readily use the original so excellent and well-printed a version of Professor Aulard's great book.

H. E. B.

Le Club des Cordeliers pendant la Crise de Varennes et le Massacre du Champ de Mars. Documents en grande partie Inédits, publiés avec des Éclaircissements, des Notes, et une Planche par Albert Mathiez.

(Paris, H. Champion, 1910, pp. iv, 392.) By the side of the monumental and semi-official publications edited by Aulard and the late Sigismond Lacroix, this volume seems very modest indeed. It is, however, so far as its scope allows, a valuable contribution to the history of the French Revolution at one of its critical moments. It affords a survey of the activities of the Cordeliers after the flight of the king, and gives considerable that is new and of interest on the beginnings of republicanism in France.

The first forty pages, M. Mathiez devotes to a sketch of the early history of the Cordeliers, "ce club plus célèbre que connu". He points out clearly and in telling epigrammatic language the difference in the organization, purposes, and activities of the Cordeliers and the Jacobins. On the question of origin he differs radically from Aulard and the accepted view, and successfully argues for a date in April, 1790 (pp. 2, 161). The remainder of the work is given to sources and notes. These fall naturally into two groups. The first deals with the sessions of the club; and in the absence of the *procès-verbal*, which existed only in manuscript and was probably destroyed, the proceedings are pieced together from the club's journal, from decrees, placards, and other writings emanating from the society. The second group relates to "Le procès du Champs de Mars", a considerable portion having appeared separately in the first number for 1910 of the *Annales Révolutionnaires*. Here the documents are drawn from "le dossier judiciaire", the reports of the special committees of the assembly, the papers of the accused lawyer M. Buirette de Verrières, and from the trial of Bailly before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

The editing is scrupulously in accord with approved standards; the notes are numerous and scholarly, though one might justly ask for a more charitable attitude towards co-workers whom the documents prove in error (*cf.* pp. 2, 3, 45, n. 1, 49, n. 2, 161, etc.). Historical scholarship is greatly indebted to M. Mathiez for making accessible this material for the history of a society about whose influence there has long been so much conjecture.

WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH.

L'Église de Paris et la Révolution. Par P. Pisani, Chanoine de Notre-Dame de Paris, Docteur ès-Lettres. Volume III., 1796-1799. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1910, pp. 430.) This third volume tells a story that is less tragic than the preceding one. No guillotine, no violences at the hands of the mob, and, except for the short period of Fructidor, no serious persecutions. The religious policy of the Directory is not without analogies with that of the Third Republic: a policy of suspicious and armed neutrality, with occasional outbursts of intolerance. Since the separation of Church and State was the law, the government was only concerned with defending itself against a possible reaction; hence the deportation of several hundreds of nonjurors or "renegades" who had not taken the new oath of "hatred for royalty and anarchy" called for by the law of the 19 Fructidor, an V.; hence also

the closing of churches that had been opened unlawfully, the law allowing only fifteen in Paris. But M. Pisani acknowledges the improvement of conditions and establishes an instructive parallel between the attitude of the Terrorist administration and that of the Directory. "Under the Directory the law reigns; a law always interpreted in its narrowest sense and somewhat stretched to fit the occasion: but even arbitrary measures are covered and sanctioned by legislative power." He is obliged to recognize also that the hostility towards the Church is not due only to fanaticism and hatred for what *L'Ami du Peuple* calls "an erroneous religion"; it was due, to a large extent, as it has been under the Third Republic, to the fact that the Church was "compromised" by the "support" of the foes of the constitution.

The story of these three years, 1796-1798, is thus mainly taken up by the controversies, discussions, and quarrels of *Les Réunis* and *Le Presbytère*, which were the principal organs of the constitutionals; the encyclical of December, 1795, in which the prelates set forth their Gallicanism; the abortive brief of Pius VI. of July, 1796, calling for the recognition of the government by the Catholics; the election of the constitutional bishop of Paris; and the proceedings of the National Council of 1797. The chapters, however, that are more likely to interest the general reader are those devoted to the famous sect of the "Theophilanthropes" and to the efforts made by the Directory to enforce the new division of the month into *décades* and the futile and somewhat ridiculous attempts to dethrone Sunday for the benefit of the *décadi*.

The compliments which we have in our previous notes given to the impartiality of M. Pisani as a historian may justify us in regretting that he should feel obliged, when discussing men and doctrines that are not, like himself, under the cover of official orthodoxy, to use language that is more of the journalist than the scholar or the priest, the flippant vulgarity of which cannot but detract from his authority and trustworthiness.

O. G.

A Century of Empire, 1801-1900. In three volumes. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Volume II., 1833-1863. (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. xiii, 355.) The second of Sir Herbert Maxwell's three volumes, *A Century of Empire*, is a consistent continuation of the first. There is the same easy narrative style in the relation of successive political events and intimate political gossip of the period covered, 1833 to 1868; also a half-dozen very good engravings. In addition is the author's avowal of Tory principles, justified by his belief that without partizanship history is not "readable" and that "it is peculiarly unfortunate for the Tory and Conservative party that English historians of the nineteenth century have been hitherto, without a single exception, Whigs or Radicals" (p. 18). Here then one may look for the present-day Tory interpretation of the events of this interesting period. Except for its sharp denunciation of Walpole's findings the point of view is

not ultra and the treatment is generally kindly. Certain Tory leaders are subjected to criticism, notably Disraeli, to whose gifts of speech and tact the author accords only moderate approbation. Of the Liberal or Whig leaders, Melbourne receives the most generous and sympathetic treatment, "masking unsparing industry and excellent business capacity under an affectation of indolence and *poco curante*" (p. 72). The opportunity of piling up evidence of Palmerston's essential inefficiency has been eagerly grasped, though Lord John Russell is more harshly treated than any other Whig minister, mainly on the ground of egotistical self-seeking and political treachery.

Throughout the volume there appear occasional references to present-day topics in relation to past events. Thus, in treating of the Crimean War and the Turkish question, the author dissents from Lord Salisbury's later declaration that English policy in defending Turkey had been mistaken, maintaining that recent Turkish reform movements attest the beneficial results of England's friendship. Not that Sir Herbert Maxwell applauds Turkish liberalism, but that in its basic principles he sees an element binding the states together—thus checking foreign aggression. For this happy result the old Tory policy is held responsible.

English relations with the United States are barely touched—the topics connected with the Civil War occupying but ten pages. Not merely aristocratic and governing England, but practically all England, the author states, sympathized with the South. No proof, however, is presented (p. 306). Regarding English neutrality, "The plain and unpalatable truth is that the *Alabama* was, to all intent and purpose, an English pirate." The superficial character of the work is apparent in the treatment of the cotton famine, for, quite evidently, neither Rhodes nor Arnold has been consulted, while the one reference given, presumably to Watts, is cited as "Walls". But the volume is not serious history, though in its thoroughly readable narrative of personages and manoeuvres it offers diverting Tory criticism of English politics.

E. D. ADAMS.

Die Ueberleitung Preussens in das Konstitutionelle System durch den zweiten Vereinigten Landtag. Herausgegeben von Hans Mähl. (Munich and Berlin, R. Oldenbourg, 1909, pp. xii, 268.) The multitudinous and far-reaching revolutionary movements of the year 1848 have somewhat overshadowed the earlier phases of Prussian constitutional development which happened to fall within the same period. The present monograph is a minute and critical study of the second United Diet. The brevity of the Diet is no fair measure of its importance, for, in contrast with the first United Diet of 1847, it actually accomplished results that gave direction to the later constitutional history of Prussia. In his introduction the author gives a sketch of the constitutional movement up to March, 1848. It is shown that the policy of Frederick William IV., always idealistic and vacillating, was the outgrowth of

the king's theory of absolutism rather than of his German national ideas, as Ranke and others have maintained.

The book has three divisions, dealing with the preparatory discussion during the time of the Arnim ministry, the work of the Diet itself, and the struggle with the social revolution. Especial attention is given to the analysis of public opinion in the days immediately following March 18. Mähl declares that this date may be taken as the "birthday of political parties in Prussia". It was now, and not at the time of the first Diet, as Treitschke held, that the scattered and unassimilated parts of the monarchy became nationalized. This was particularly true of the Rhine provinces. It is an interesting example of the unifying power of public opinion long repressed but now finding an adequate means of expression. The exuberant and self-confident political activity of the time gave evidence of a long period of reparation. It is made clear that the popular will was for the time dominant, and that during the March days the people calmly assumed that the constitution was actually to be what they willed it to be.

The Diet had to deal with three questions, the draft of a constitution, the electoral law, and the financial problem. That the movement was not premature is shown by the rapidity and effectiveness with which these matters were disposed of. Mähl believes that Prussia now profited by the Stein-Hardenberg reforms of 1811, because those reforms saved the government and ruling classes from the bitterness of the peasants that must otherwise have had to be reckoned with in this revolutionary year. There was as yet little trace of class antagonism or of any class-conscious movement on the part of the laborers. But while it is unsafe to conclude that the Prussian revolution was, from the side of the proletariat, a social revolution, it is made clear that political questions were already beginning to be recognized as fundamentally social in their bearing.

The book is in no sense a specific history of the Prussia revolution even during the actual life of the Diet. It is rather an exhaustive, almost a microscopic, analysis of the workings of public opinion as expressed through newspapers, letters, addresses, and the speeches in the Diet itself. There is a copious bibliography but no index.

ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY.

The Making of the Balkan States. By William Smith Murray, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. XXXIX., no. 1.] (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. 199.) Walpole in his *History of Twenty-five Years* says that Palmerston declared that only three men in Europe ever understood the Schleswig-Holstein Question, and added that one, the Prince Consort, was dead, another, a Danish statesman, was mad, and the third (he himself) had forgotten it.

Not less intricate and tangled are questions encountered in tracing the history of the Balkan States. Dr. Murray has, with bravery and

patience, in preparing what we take to be a doctor's thesis, addressed himself to the task of exploring the voluminous literature, which in various tongues is accessible on the subject. He has done his work with thoroughness. Indeed he has gone so much into detail that in a work of two hundred pages it is impossible not to run the risk of being rather arid. But he has made a creditable and scholarly study. He appreciates correctly the characteristics of the different states and traces with clearness the relations of the great powers to the conflicts between those states and the Ottoman Empire. Since his work was written Montenegro has risen to the dignity of a kingdom. Perhaps this adds new force to his sound conclusion that a confederation of the Balkan States is not probable.

Number 19 of the *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society* (New York, the Society, 1910, pp. ix, 259) has as its longest article one by Mr. Samuel Oppenheim on the Jews and Masonry in the United States before 1810. Mr. Leon Hühner collects the scanty data respecting Jews connected with the colleges of the thirteen original states prior to 1800. Mr. David Sulzberger relates the history of the beginnings of the immigration of Russian Jews into Philadelphia; and there are in the volume various minor notes.

Legal Development in Colonial Massachusetts, 1630-1686. By Charles J. Hilkey, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. XXXVII., no. 2.] (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. 148.) In his essay on *Legal Development in Colonial Massachusetts* Mr. Charles J. Hilkey has been very industrious in noting his cases and arranging them according to subject-matter, and his citation of authorities is accurate. The history of the lawmaking factors is naturally imperfect, as that history would require in itself a large treatise. The participation of the church elders in the framing and interpretation of laws is almost wholly neglected, though the church exercised an important influence, and in matters of doubt, was as gravely consulted as any constitutional lawyer could be. While the church was nominally under the state, the church for more than a generation was the more important factor in law. Many of the forms of legal process were borrowed direct from England, others came into use because of their adaptation to colonial conditions. Mr. Hilkey says the colonists tended to revert to early law, and it was not English law of necessity, for the Mosaic law applied in criminal cases. He overlooks the early use of a jury at Plymouth, and in confining himself to the court records fails to avail himself of much interesting explanation of the adoption of a law. The mere crime or sin counts but for little; political or religious agencies pointed out a remedy or a punishment. In this direction the essay could well be developed.

Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware. Compiled by C. H. B. Turner. (Philadelphia, Allen, Lane, and Scott, 1909, pp. 387.) It is no

small credit to the little state of Delaware that it maintained its integrity as a colony and state, for few states of the Union have been more exposed to colonial envy and the danger of annexation than the Diamond State. Among the most interesting chapters in the history of Delaware are those of the Dutch and Swedish occupation, and the final struggle against the aggression of the English upon Dutch territory from New Netherland to Cape Henlopen, and the territorial dispute between Penn and Baltimore. It is this early period, more particularly as affecting Sussex, the southern county of Delaware, that is covered by Mr. Turner's volume. The compiler has given a running account of the vicissitudes of the early settlement of Sussex by publishing the original records. The matter is arranged under the following heads, relating roughly to the periods indicated in parentheses: Civil Records (1631-1777), Court Records (1681-1695), Ecclesiastical Records (1791-1852), Miscellaneous Records (1662-1848), and Bible Records (1683-1876).

As the bare enumeration will show, the records contain material relating to all phases of life in Sussex during the earlier periods. While the material comes down in some instances to the nineteenth century, it relates for the most part to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The text of the records is given in the original orthography, and the more valuable on that account. Among the more interesting matter of the civil records are the conveyance of land to the Mennonites for the Swanendael colony at Lewes, the account of troubles with the Virginians at Whorekill (1672), and the change of the name to Sussex.

The court records, beginning with the second entry of the record-book, "the first being well faded out", fill a hundred pages, closely printed, and contain an important account of the life of the county for a period of fifteen years. An interesting parallel might be drawn between the Sussex court records and the Chester court records recently published. This part of the book is perhaps the most important. The ecclesiastical records are very miscellaneous, including the records of St. John's parish, grave-stone inscriptions in St. Matthew's chapel, Cedar Creek Hundred, copies of letters from Thomas Crawford, reports and letters of William Black and William Becket, a list of subscriptions to buy William Becket a farm (1732), letters of Rev. Mr. Usher of Lewes, and the like.

The compiler has rendered an important service in printing old Bible records which are an important source for genealogists. Under this heading of Bible records is included the highly interesting diary or journal entitled "*Aletta Clarke's Book*", beginning April 28, 1789, and continuing through a number of years. The value of this important contribution to the history of Delaware could have been enhanced by more specific reference to the character of the sources and the places where they are to be found. All Blue Hen's Chickens, however, will be grateful to the compiler for his labors in this part of the history of Delaware.

M. D. LEARNED.

John Foster, the Earliest American Engraver and the First Boston Printer. By Samuel Abbott Green. (Published by the Massachusetts Historical Society at the Charge of the Waterston Fund, no. 2, 1909, pp. 149.) In this latest of his many historical works Dr. Green presents in attractive and authoritative fashion the main facts about this very interesting figure in Massachusetts history. Foster's publications appeared in the years 1675-1681 and are of extreme interest to the student of early New England history, as well as to the bibliographer. Many of Foster's imprints have in recent years brought large sums on the rare occasions when they have been sold; the most striking example being the sale of Benjamin Tompson's *New England's Crisis* (1676). One copy of this work is mentioned by Dr. Green as owned by the Boston Athenaeum. This copy, although lacking the title-page, is assigned by Dr. Green to the list of books probably printed by Foster. In the Sotheby sale of June 28, 1910, a copy of this rare work was sold to Mr. Quaritch for £195. Other noteworthy sales are Increase Mather's *The Wicked Man's Portion* (1675), said to be the first book printed in Boston, which brought two hundred and fifty dollars at the Hurst sale in 1904; Increase Mather's *A Brief History of the War with the Indians* (1676), the Brinley copy of which was sold for two hundred and sixty dollars in 1879. The collection of the late John A. Lewis, now in the possession of the Boston Public Library, contains the greater part of Foster's publications, including some of exceeding rarity, as for instance *The Wicked Man's Portion* and Hubbard's *Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians* (1677), with the extremely rare "White Hills" map. Although the Boston Public Library leads the list of libraries with large collections of Foster's imprints, both the Massachusetts Historical Society and the American Antiquarian Society have nearly as large a number.

Several good reproductions and facsimiles add interest to Dr. Green's work, while the bibliographies and indexes are deserving of high praise.

Journals of the Continental Congress. Edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress by Gaillard Hunt, Chief, Division of Manuscripts. Volumes XVII., XVIII., 1780, May 8-September 6, September 7-December 29. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1910, pp. 415-808, 809-1270.) The sixteenth volume was noticed in our last issue (XVI. 174). The rate of production is now three volumes a year. Among the most important matters in the present volumes are: the commissioning of John Adams to raise a loan in the Netherlands, June 20, and to make a treaty, December 29, and of Francis Dana as minister to Russia, December 19; the overhauling of the Treasury Board, and the report of the committee criticizing it, August 25, which, with the subsequent action of November 24, led toward the substitution of the single Superintendent of Finance in the next year; the reorganizing of several military departments, the quartermaster-general's, July 15, the inspector-general's, September 25, the general hospital, September 30:

the instructions to Jay regarding the Mississippi, October; and numberless attempts to deal with the finances of the Confederation. The third (eighteenth) volume has a good index for the whole of 1780.

Colonial Precedents of our National Land System as it Existed in 1800. By Amelia Clewley Ford. [Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin No. 352.] (Madison, Wis., 1910, pp. 157.) Through an extensive study of the colonial sources Miss Ford has found precedents for the following features of the national land system: the rectangular surveys of townships, the six hundred and forty acre section, the revenue policy regarding land, the offering of land bounties, the granting of pre-emption rights, and the reservation of natural resources. As the material is well organized and the argument carefully summed up the work should be of real service to students of the colonial and early national periods of our history. To the special student the book will be of interest because of the reasons advanced for believing Colonel Bouquet himself to have been the author of the "military papers" appended to the account of his expedition of 1765, rather than Thomas Hutchins who has usually been so credited. Another topic, of more general interest, is that of the service rendered by Thomas Jefferson in the establishment of the national land system. At one time it was believed that as he was the author of the proposed land ordinance of 1784 he was entitled to the credit for the excellent system adopted in 1785. But when students began to recognize the similarity between the colonial and the national land systems a tendency then appeared to minimize the work of Jefferson and to found the system upon the colonial precedents rather than upon his plan of 1784. Miss Ford has taken a middle ground, her conclusion being that "the system of rectangular surveys was therefore a gradual evolution under conditions peculiar to American colonial life, modified in regard to boundary lines by the reforming doctrinaire mind of Jefferson" (p. 82).

In handling so many statements of fact it is natural that errors should creep in. A few have been noted, but they are of details. It may be questioned, however, whether a single resolution introduced in Congress by Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, to permit the use of natural boundaries in "particular cases" where the rectangular lines were inadvisable "proves that the peculiar excellence of the national township system—the checkerboard arrangement of lines—was not contributed by New England" (p. 75).

The study is a careful and valuable one. It is a pity that an index was not provided to render the many facts more available.

PAYSON J. TREAT.

La Conjura de Aaron Burr y las Primeras Tentativas de Conquista de México por Americanos del Oeste. Monografía por V. Salado Álvarez, Miembro Correspondiente de la Academia Mexicana y Socio de Número del Liceo Altamirano. (Mexico, Museo Nacional, 1908, pp.

viii, 64.) This is a monograph dealing with the Aaron Burr Conspiracy. Señor Álvarez has gone over part of the ground, having delved in the archives at Washington and Mexico. He unearths, however, no new fact of particular consequence, and arrives at the conclusion that the Burr enterprise aimed only at the conquest of Mexico. He bases his discussion in large part on the work of McCaleb—*The Aaron Burr Conspiracy*. Full bibliographical references are given. The chief value of the study lies in the fact that Mexican students are beginning to look at some of our larger problems from the other side. Many of us have never realized that there were two sides to the medal.

State Banking before the Civil War, by Davis R. Dewey, Ph.D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and *The Safety Fund Banking System in New York, 1829-1866*, by Robert E. Chaddock, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania. [Senate Document no. 581, 61st Congress, 2d session.] (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1910, pp. 388.) The National Monetary Commission has performed a good service in providing students and the general public with these two excellent compendiums of a subject, or two allied subjects, important in our economic history. Within recent years a considerable number of monographs on the history of state banking in the various states have been published, prepared either as doctoral dissertations or under the auspices of the Department of Economic Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Upon the basis laid down by these and by extensive study of the early reports and other original materials, Professor Dewey has constructed a survey which is systematic as distinguished from the chronological or geographical order, and in which, under twenty-eight general heads and a number of subheads, all aspects of state banking before the institution of the national bank system are so set forth that they can be readily apprehended and their lessons drawn. This, very compactly written, fills rather more than half the volume. The remainder is occupied with Professor Chaddock's sound and thorough survey of the history of the New York regulating system.

Abraham Lincoln: an American Migration. Family English not German. By Marion Dexter Learned, Professor of the Germanic Languages and Literature of the University of Pennsylvania. (Philadelphia, William J. Campbell, 1909, pp. xii, 149.) The purpose of this book is to disprove the contention set forth by Louis P. Hennighausen in the *Report* for 1901 of the Society of the History of the Germans of Maryland, that Abraham Lincoln was descended from a German family originally settled in Pennsylvania, and spelling its name Linkhorn. This purpose is so effectually accomplished that that theory can never again be seriously entertained. The method employed is that of giving documentary evidence of the migration of Lincoln's ancestors from England to Massachusetts, and thence to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky. This evidence is for the most part here printed, much

is given by photographic reproduction, and it is supplemented by illustrations of various Lincoln homesteads. Chapter VIII., pages 130 to 134, discusses the various forms of the name found in these documents, and clinches the argument by giving a contemporary emendation of a court record stating that "Linkhorn" was properly "Lincoln".

In working out his primary purpose the author has in addition made a valuable contribution to the history of American immigration. The reviewer is not aware of any other continuous family movement so profusely illustrated by printed documents. The procession of motives is clear at nearly every point, though not perhaps to quite the extent claimed by the author in his concluding chapter. A connection between the Lincolns and the Boones is established, and though the author seems to make it closer than the documents warrant, its sentimental value should offset some of the picturesque episodes that scientific history has been demolishing.

CARL RUSSELL FISH.

John Lothrop Motley and his Family: Further Letters and Records. Edited by his Daughter and Herbert St. John Mildmay. (London and New York, John Lane, 1910, pp. xi, 321.) Next after Lowell, Motley was the best of American letter-writers, and a supplement to the *Correspondence* published in 1889 deserves to be welcomed. Some of the letters from his pen in the present volume, particularly of the Civil War period, rank with the best of those embraced in the earlier series, but most do not. The correspondence with Bismarck is decidedly interesting. Most of the volume, however, is made up of letters by other members of Motley's family, chiefly his wife and his eldest daughter, afterward Lady Harcourt. Mrs. Motley, so obscured in the earlier collection that it does not even give her full name, was a woman of intelligence and cultivation, whose letters respecting London social life in the fifties have considerable interest. More sprightly, and perhaps better, are those of Miss Lily Motley describing Vienna diplomatic life in the sixties. There are excellent and interesting illustrations, chiefly portraits.

History of Crises under the National Banking System. By O. M. W. Sprague, Assistant Professor of Banking and Finance in Harvard University. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1910, pp. v, 484.) This report is devoted to a study of the operations of the national banks during the crisis of 1873, the panic of May, 1884, the financial stringency of 1890, the crisis of 1893, and the crisis of 1907, the first and last occupying by far the largest portion of space. Owing to the variety of disturbing factors which influence commercial conditions, it is extremely difficult to apportion the responsibility when panics arise. The deep-rooted inclination to speculate which characterizes the American people, the patchwork system of currency, and the operations of banks are all important elements which have to be taken into account. It is natural that banking authorities should be disposed to place the

responsibility for disaster upon the first two of the above factors, and for the most part financial students have followed their example. Professor Sprague, however, has concentrated his attention upon the national banks, and endeavored to determine whether with the imperfect tools they had at their command, they did their work as well as could be expected. He studies their loans, deposits, cash reserves, circulation; he is not content with treating the banks as a whole, or even by customary geographical groupings, but pursues the analysis more intensively to the operations of individual banks. He reaches the "depressing conclusion that the banking situation in 1907 was handled less skilfully and boldly than in 1893, and far less so than in 1873". The study is based upon a most careful use of documents, newspapers, and statistical returns; one hundred and fifty pages are given to reprints of important material, and there is a most serviceable index of over twenty pages.

D. R. D.

Leona Vicario, Heroína Insurgente. Por Genaro García. (Mexico, Museo Nacional de Arqueología, 1910, pp. 11, 210.) So little has been done in the history of the revolution of Mexico that the story of Leona Vicario can but be applauded. Señor García has given us a fairly well-drawn biographical study of the famous heroine. On account of uncovering new materials he has been enabled to excel the sketch of her by Bustamante, who so much admired her. Also it may be said that Sosa and Barquera in their brief studies have been totally eclipsed.

The most important document unearthed is the journal of the trial of Leona, which in itself is a volume, and more or less biographical. The details elucidated are instructive, particularly as relates to the functions of Church and State and the manner in which the individual was articulated to society.

The life of Leona Vicario is traced from the beginning with some reference to her antecedents, giving us a description of the educational modes of her time and the part played by religion. The chapters devoted to her later studies, her independent reading, the books which were available and popular at that time, are interesting.

A glimpse is given of the family relation, and of the early love affairs of Leona. It was just at the blossoming time when she became a thorough convert to the revolutionary propaganda. One of the inspiring sheets which helped in her conversion was the *Seminario Patriótico Americano*; also she had access to numbers of volumes of French literature, which at that time was so thoroughly saturated with the fumes of the revolution. Once she had thoroughly espoused the cause of the Mexicans she did not hesitate to resort to whatever extremity the occasion warranted. She aided and abetted the revolutionists in every possible way, forwarding their mails, and furnishing them with money—even at the expense of her jewelry—and provisions, as far as was in her power. Of course it was only a question of time until the minions of the government got track of her and ran her down. The story of her vicissitudes, imprisonment, flight, capture, trial, is fascinating.

What with the materials at hand and the inspiring subject the author might easily have made a better book, for Señor García wields a facile pen. The most sweeping criticism lies upon his not clinging more closely to his subject, as, for instance, when he is led for a time at the chariot-wheel of Señor Obregon.

The book is carefully printed and is embellished with a number of appropriate illustrations; bibliographical citations are numerous. The book is a further evidence that Mexico is rapidly developing a school of writers, with modern conceptions of the essentials and with higher ideals.

W. F. M.

La Intervención Francesa en México segun el Archivo del Mariscal Bazaine. Octava Parte y Novena Parte. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, edited by Genaro García. Tomos XXVII. y XXX.] (Mexico, Bouret, 1909, 1910, pp. 264, 264.) The eighth and ninth parts of this series of documents selected from manuscripts of Marshal Bazaine and published in Mexico under the editorship of Señor García, cover the periods from March 7 to May 26 and May 28 to September 9 of 1865. The volumes contain seventy-one and eighty-three documents respectively, forty-one of which are over the signature of Bazaine, seven being reports to the French Minister of War on general military and political affairs. This selection gives an average of less than two documents a week emanating from the chief administrator of a large army of occupation with important civil functions. This relative paucity of material may be due merely to the nature of the archives accessible to the editor (he does not explain the point) but the fact suggests the incompleteness of the collection, and also perhaps accounts for the disappointing lack of new information.

The relation of the United States to the situation in Mexico assumes a new importance in the period now reached in these papers. Bazaine discusses the subject regularly in each of his reports to the Minister of War, and there are many communications on the topic to and from subordinates and from Maximilian's officials. These latter documents furnish some new evidence to confirm the already familiar opinion that the triumph of the federal cause greatly encouraged the enemies of the French intervention and added men and arms to their feeble forces. Yet the official point of view still continued to be that no overt hostility was expected from the government of the United States, even when prudent measures were being discussed to meet possible invasions from the north bank of the Rio Grande.

Here one finds recorded Bazaine's criticism of projects of general administrative reform of the empire by Maximilian. Explanations of press prosecutions, censures of rampant party spirit, reports of manifestations against Belgian and Austrian troops, semi-apologetic accounts of disorders in various districts, all illustrate the substantial difficulties which beset the imperial government. Bazaine then begins to receive instructions to prepare for the termination of the intervention within a

reasonable time. Some interesting light is thrown upon plans for colonization of confederates and of French-speaking people from California, and upon the vague ambitions of Gwin under the favor of Napoleon.

For the first time Señor García gives his readers, in the ninth volume, a brief explanation of his editorial method in marking his own additions to documents, the lacunae in the originals, etc. The information is belated but welcome. Why may he not give similar explanations on other points previously noted in these reviews?

C. A. DUNIWAY.

TEXT-BOOKS

Reading References for English History. By Henry Lewin Cannon, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History, Leland Stanford Junior University. (Boston, Ginn and Company, 1910, pp. xv, 559.) Mr. Cannon assumed a tremendously difficult task when he undertook to write this book, and it must be said that he has accomplished it surprisingly well. He has furnished a bibliography of English history which is indispensable for the teacher of English history both in school and in college. The method he has followed, though at first sight apparently confusing, is an excellent one. He has done a service of great value in giving a bibliography not only of English historical works but of poems and novels bearing on English history. Especially commendable are his references to maps in the books mentioned in the second part of his work, which is given up to topics and references.

Opinions will differ as to the writer's duty to give some critical appreciation of the books included in his bibliography. In my own opinion, he should have done this, at least to the extent of starring those books which in his judgment were the best. Opinions will differ, too, about the value of the books in this list. On the whole, the selection is excellent, but I should not have included Hume's *History of England* in six volumes, while I should have mentioned Brewer's one-volume edition of Hume. I should omit Wishart's *Monck*, Palgrave's *Cromwell*, Smyth's *Lectures*, Duruy's *Modern Times*, and Häusser's *Reformation*. On the other hand, the following books ought to be included: Vinogradoff's *Growth of the Manor*, Mrs. Lomas's edition of Carlyle's *Cromwell*, Stainer's *Speeches of Oliver Cromwell*, Foxcroft's *Life and Letters of Sir George Savile*, Tout's *Advanced History of Great Britain*, and there should be a mention of the last editions of Dahlmann-Waitz and of Taswell-Langmead.

The work has been done with unusual accuracy. There are a few errors, for the most part typographical. It is Putzger and not "Putzgers", Hassall and not "Hassal" (p. 75), Montalembert and not "Montlembert" (p. 175). Let me add that in my opinion initials should be given in addition to the authors' names in the reference lists, or, if this is not practicable, they should at least be given when the name is a common one.

RALPH C. H. CATTERALL.